

3. In April 2013, the unthinkable happened. An Oregon farmer discovered a strange strand of wheat growing where no wheat had been planted. He applied an herbicide to kill the strand. Shocked when the herbicide proved unsuccessful, he sent the wheat to a lab. There, scientists discovered that the wheat was actually Monsanto's GE Wheat—altered to be herbicide resistant.

4. International and domestic markets responded to the news swiftly. One day after the media reported the news of the discovery of Monsanto's GE Wheat in non-segregated fields, Japan and South Korea suspended certain U.S. wheat imports. And in the United States, futures prices posted steep declines. Unfortunately, these actions are likely the tip of an iceberg headed straight for the U.S. wheat crop.

5. Through the fault of Monsanto, GE Wheat has been released into the non-genetically modified wheat population. Farmers like Plaintiffs have been injured significantly as a result as the price for their wheat drops and markets close previously open doors. On their own behalves and on behalf of similarly situated farmers, Plaintiffs seeks damages commensurate with the injury Monsanto caused.

I. PARTIES

6. Plaintiffs Neil Hyer and Michelle Hyer are Oklahoma wheat farmers who reside in, and own and operate a wheat farm in Texas County, Oklahoma. At all times relevant to this action, the Hyers were wheat producers in the State of Oklahoma.

7. Monsanto is a Delaware corporation with its principal office and headquarters at 800 North Lindbergh Boulevard, Saint Louis, Missouri 63167.

8. Monsanto is an agricultural company in the business of developing, manufacturing, licensing and selling agricultural chemicals, other agricultural products and agricultural biotechnology. Monsanto is authorized to do business in the State of Oklahoma.

9. The “original Monsanto” was founded in 1901 to manufacture the synthetic sweetener saccharin. By 1945, it was actively involved in producing and marketing agricultural chemicals and other agricultural products. Monsanto also has a lengthy history with agricultural biotechnology. Scientists working for the original Monsanto were the first to genetically modify a plant cell in the 1980s. In 1987, the original Monsanto began conducting the first U.S. field trials of plants with biotechnology traits in 1987; and, by 1994, the first biotechnology product of the original Monsanto received regulatory approval.

II. JURISDICTION

10. This Court has jurisdiction over the lawsuit under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) and the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 (“CAFA”), 28 U.S.C. §§ 1711, et seq. This Court has jurisdiction over Monsanto because it is directly, or through its subsidiaries and affiliates, actively doing business and does sufficient business in Oklahoma; it has sufficient minimum contacts in Oklahoma; or otherwise intentionally avails itself of the markets within Oklahoma.

11. This Court has jurisdiction over Monsanto because it, either directly or through its subsidiaries and affiliates, is actively doing business and does sufficient business in Oklahoma; it has sufficient minimum contacts in Oklahoma; or otherwise intentionally avails itself of the markets within Oklahoma.

III. VENUE

12. Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. §1391 because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this District, Monsanto transacts a

substantial amount of business in this District, or the property at issue is situated in this District.

IV. CONDITIONS PRECEDENT

13. All conditions precedent have been performed or have occurred.

V. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

14. Oklahoma farmers have grown wheat since the 1800s. Oklahoma farmers sow approximately six million acres of winter wheat each year, making wheat Oklahoma's largest cash crop.

15. Oklahoma wheat farmers grow non-genetically modified wheat. They do not grow genetically modified wheat for several reasons. First, it has not been scientifically proven that genetically modified wheat is safe for long-term human and/or animal consumption. Second, and as a result, many American and foreign consumers will not buy it. Third, genetically modified traits may spread into and contaminate wild or non-genetically modified wheat varieties and there are no known methods to prevent the unwanted spread of genetically modified wheat. Finally, the adverse affects of growing genetically modified wheat, among other things, is that a wheat farmer's and/or a landowner's crop, land, and future crops are permanently damaged due to the uncontrollable nature of the genetically modified wheat and the unpredictable mutations of the wheat into unknown and unsafe organisms with unknown impacts on the environment and humans. For these reasons, Oklahoma wheat farmers have not intentionally planted genetically modified wheat for commercial production.

A. Despite Significant Risks, Monsanto Attempts to Develop GE Wheat

16. In or around 1998, Monsanto entered into a business endeavor to develop new technology in the wheat industry consisting of new varieties of wheat through developing, planting, and testing experimental, unapproved genetically modified wheat that Plaintiffs have

come to know as glyphosate-resistant GE Wheat¹ following its discovery on an Oregon farm in 2013. Plaintiffs have learned that Monsanto developed, planted and tested GE Wheat from approximately 1998 to 2005. Since Plaintiffs are unaware of all of the different “GE” designations assigned to the experimental, unapproved genetically modified wheat, Plaintiffs shall refer to Monsanto’s genetically modified wheat throughout this Complaint as “GE Wheat,” “glyphosate-resistant wheat” and/or “genetically modified wheat.” Plaintiffs have been harmed by any and all of Monsanto’s GE Wheat because it has impacted wheat exports and the price of wheat.

17. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (“APHIS”) is an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture (“USDA”) responsible for protecting animal health, animal welfare, and plant health. APHIS is responsible for regulating any and all field trials of genetically modified crops according to the Plant Protection Act (“PPA”) codified at 7 C.F.R. § 340, *et seq.* GE Wheat is not currently approved or authorized for commercial sale or planting in any country.

18. The idea behind Monsanto developing genetically modified lines of wheat was that wheat farmers battle problems with weeds and wild forms of wheat that negatively affect their production and profit. Monsanto developed GE Wheat and other genetically modified lines of wheat that have a genetically modified protein that allegedly makes the wheat plant resistant to glyphosate, a broad-spectrum herbicide wheat farmers can apply to their crops to kill weeds known to compete with commercial crops without the concern of harming their actual wheat crop. For example, Monsanto’s Roundup is a glyphosate-containing herbicide product.

¹ In its May 31, 2013 “Updated: Monsanto Statement on USDA GM Wheat Report” found on its website, Monsanto refers to the presence of the “Roundup Ready gene.” <http://www.monsanto.com/newsviews/Pages/monsanto-statement-on-usda-gm-wheat.aspx> (last accessed on July 26, 2013).

19. From approximately 1998 to 2005, Monsanto conducted over 100 field tests for its herbicide resistant seed. Monsanto planted its GE Wheat in fields across the United States, including but not limited to Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming. GE Wheat has always been in the exclusive control, or should have been in the exclusive control, of Monsanto and its agents.

20. Monsanto's ultimate goal was profit – to develop and sell to wheat farmers a genetically modified variety of glyphosate-resistant wheat along with Monsanto's glyphosate-containing herbicide product systems, the most common of which is Roundup, thus controlling a substantial part, if not all, of the United States wheat market. In turn, Monsanto would have a monopoly on the United States wheat market that would reap Monsanto potentially billions of dollars.

21. Following field trials of GE Wheat, Monsanto decided not to commercially market any of its genetically modified wheat and never submitted it to the relevant federal agencies – APHIS, USDA, and/or the Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) – for commercial approval. Monsanto realized that United States consumers, along with the European and other world markets, did not demand, or even want, genetically modified wheat. As a result, GE Wheat was never approved for cultivation, sale, or human consumption in the United States.

22. Monsanto also knew that there was a high risk that the genetically modified wheat that was being tested could contaminate other varieties of wheat. Specifically, Monsanto knew that wheat is a cross-pollinating plant. As such, Monsanto knew that GE Wheat stored, planted, and/or tested was likely to cross-pollinate with marketable, non-genetically modified wheat varieties, thereby contaminating these non-genetically modified varieties, permanently mutating

them and forever modifying their genetic make-up making the wheat unmarketable. Monsanto failed to keep proper safe zones between fields and failed to utilize other measures such as tarps to prevent the genetically modified wheat from escaping the test areas and cross-pollinating and thereby contaminating fields that were supposed to only contain non-genetically modified wheat.

23. Monsanto also knew or should have known that GE Wheat could contaminate the non-genetically modified seed wheat including but not limited to in the following ways: 1) Monsanto's failure to prevent birds and/or other natural elements such as wind from transporting genetically modified wheat to fields that were supposed to only contain non-genetically modified wheat to be sold as seed wheat; 2) Monsanto's use of equipment on fields where genetically modified wheat was being planted/grown/tested and then using the same equipment on fields that were supposed to only contain non-genetically modified seed wheat thereby transporting genetically modified wheat and contaminating the supposedly non-genetically modified seed wheat fields; 3) Monsanto's failure to prevent commingling of genetically modified wheat with non-genetically modified wheat during harvest, transport, storage and processing; and 4) contamination caused by volunteer wheat issues. Wheat that voluntarily germinates and develops the year or years after it is initially planted is referred to as "volunteer wheat." Applied here, Monsanto was aware of volunteer wheat issues.

24. Despite the preceding facts, Monsanto and its agents or employees planted and tested genetically modified wheat on property across the United States. On those same fields, Monsanto knew or should have known that its agents or employees or other farmers would then farm non-genetically modified wheat for the purpose of growing seed wheat to sell to wheat farmers and seed companies that Monsanto knew would ultimately be planted by farmers for commercial wheat production. Monsanto altogether failed to take proper precautions and/or to

prevent the commingling of its genetically modified wheat with genetically modified wheat and/or volunteer genetically modified wheat from germinating, maturing, developing and contaminating what was sold and represented to farmers and seed companies as non-genetically modified seed wheat.

25. Moreover, Monsanto never properly informed or disclosed to any wheat farmers, including Plaintiffs, that GE Wheat was being stored and/or grown on Oklahoma soil or anywhere else in the United States. Monsanto failed to inform Plaintiffs and wheat farmers that seed wheat could be or likely was contaminated with genetically modified wheat. Monsanto purposely withheld this information because it knew the impact GE Wheat, that it controlled or owned, would have on the wheat market/industry if the public was made aware of the contamination.

B. Discovery of Monsanto GE Wheat in Unsegregated Fields

26. To the best of Plaintiffs' knowledge, the contamination of the U.S. wheat supply with Monsanto's glyphosate-resistant gene was first discovered in or around April 2013 by an Oregon farmer who noticed some volunteer wheat plants, plants that had germinated and developed in a place where they were not intentionally planted, in his wheat field. After discovering the wheat plants, the Oregon farmer attempted to eradicate them by spraying them with Monsanto's RoundUp glyphosate weed killer. Remarkably, the plants survived the herbicide application.

27. The Oregon wheat farmer sent samples to a scientist at Oregon State University ("OSU"). The samples were received on April 30, 2013. The scientist at OSU tested the samples and based on preliminary tests, the samples tested positive for a glyphosate-resistant trait.

28. The OSU scientist contacted APHIS on May 3, 2013. APHIS immediately began a formal investigation into the situation that included, among other things, dispatching investigators

onsite to investigate how this situation occurred and collecting additional samples from the farm in Oregon. On May 29, 2013, APHIS made the public announcement about this detection as soon as USDA laboratories had absolute confirmation regarding the specific GE glyphosate-resistant wheat variety.

C. Discovery of Monsanto GE Wheat Sends Worldwide Wheat Markets into Turmoil.

29. The next twelve months were looking up for this nation's wheat farmers. In November 2012, U.S. Wheat Associates, the nation's international wheat marketing assistance organization, predicted an increased demand in the global wheat markets due to weather issues in Argentina, Russia, and the Ukraine. Vince Peterson, vice president of overseas operations for U.S. Wheat Associates stated that the 2012-13 marketing year would provide tremendous opportunity for U.S. wheat exports due to the global weather concerns. With many key competitors unable to provide wheat to their traditional customers, Peterson anticipated the second half of the marketing year would allow the U.S. to export 31.3 million metric tons. The discovery of Monsanto's GE Wheat in non-segregated fields brought an end to such optimism. Farmers are now facing sharply declining prices and outright bans on the importation of their wheat in foreign countries.

30. Once the public became aware of the contamination related to Monsanto's GE Wheat (commonly referred to in the industry as "GMO contamination"), the response in the wheat markets was swift and negative, thereby damaging the value of Plaintiffs' wheat crop and thus the value of the land itself.

31. According to the Washington Post on May 30, 2013:

Japan, the largest market for U.S. wheat exports, suspended imports from the United States and canceled a major purchase of white wheat on Thursday after the recent discovery of unapproved genetically modified wheat in an 80-acre field in Oregon. The report rattled U.S. wheat markets. In addition to Japan's action, the

European Union, which imports more than 1 million tons of U.S. wheat a year, said that it was following developments ‘to ensure E.U. zero-tolerance policy is implemented.’ It asked Monsanto to help detection efforts in Europe.

32. South Korea also suspended imports of U.S. wheat according to Reuters on May 31, 2013:

South Korean millers suspended imports of U.S. wheat on Friday and some Asian countries increased inspections after the discovery of the unapproved wheat, but stopped short of imposing import bans.

33. As set forth above, Monsanto’s contamination of the U.S. wheat crop, and Plaintiffs’ resulting damages, are not limited to GE Wheat contamination. Wheat seeds, including wheat seeds that have been contaminated with experimental, unapproved genetically modified organisms, are very small and cannot ever be completely removed from farming equipment, buildings, drying/milling/processing facilities, and storage facilities. Wheat farmers, including Plaintiffs, use the same farming equipment, buildings, drying/milling/processing facilities, and storage facilities year after year.

34. As a direct consequence of the acts and omissions of Monsanto with regard to its experimental, unapproved genetically modified glyphosate-resistant wheat, Plaintiffs have suffered damages, including but not limited to loss of revenue relating to the drop in the price of wheat occasioned by the discovery of Monsanto’s GE Wheat, economic loss relating to the lack of availability of suitable export markets, and economic losses related to increased farming expenditures resulting from the discovery of GE Wheat.

VI. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

35. Plaintiffs bring these claims against Monsanto, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a), 23(b)(1), 23(b)(2), and 23(b)(3), individually and on behalf of a class consisting of:

All persons and entities who grew, owned, cultivated, harvested, priced, and/or planted wheat from May 29, 2013, to present. Excluded from the Class are the Court and its employees; Monsanto; any parent, subsidiary, or affiliate of Monsanto; and all employees and directors who are or have been employed by Monsanto during the relevant time period.

36. Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend this class definition prior to class certification.

37. Plaintiffs seek to represent the class for any damages and injunctive relief.

38. The Class is so numerous and geographically dispersed among numerous wheat-growing states that joinder of all members is impracticable. The exact number and identity of Class Members is not known. Plaintiffs believe that at least thousands of persons cultivated and/or harvested wheat during the relevant time period and would be members of the class. Accordingly, Rule 23(a)(1) is satisfied.

39. Common questions of fact and law exist here, as required by Rule 23(a)(2), including but not limited to:

a. Whether Monsanto is liable to Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class for damages, and the proper measure of such damages;

b. The manner in which Monsanto's GE Wheat came to contaminate non-genetically engineered wheat;

c. Whether Monsanto field tested GE Wheat in such a manner that commingling with non-genetically engineered wheat was reasonably foreseeable;

d. Whether Monsanto was negligent or negligent per se in its supervision of field testers who oversaw the testing program affiliated with GE Wheat from 1998 to 2005;

e. Whether Monsanto was negligent or negligent per se in the testing, growing, storing, transport and disposal of GE Wheat;

f. Whether Monsanto's conduct in contaminating the wheat supply and the entire wheat farming and production chain constitutes a public and/or private nuisance;

g. Whether Monsanto is strictly liable for damages caused by its testing, growing, storing, transport and disposal of GE Wheat;

40. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the other Class Members' claims and do not conflict with the interests of any other Class Members, as Plaintiffs and all Class Members were damaged by Monsanto's wrongful conduct, and the relief Plaintiffs seek is common to the relief sought on behalf of the Class. Rule 23(a)(3) is thus satisfied.

41. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the other Class Members and have no interests that are antagonistic to or which conflict with those of other Class Members. Plaintiffs are committed to the vigorous prosecution of this action and have retained competent counsel experienced in litigation of this nature to represent them and the members of the Class. Rule 23(a)(4) is thus satisfied.

42. Absent a representative class action, members of the Class would continue to suffer the harm described herein, for which they would have no remedy. Even if separate actions could be brought by individual farmers, the resulting multiplicity of lawsuits would cause undue hardship and expense for both the Court and the litigants, as well as create a risk of inconsistent rulings and adjudications that might be dispositive of the interests of similarly situated farmers, substantially impeding their ability to protect their interests, while establishing incompatible standards of conduct for Monsanto. The proposed Class thus satisfies the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1).

43. Monsanto has acted and/or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to Plaintiffs and the other Class Members, thereby rendering class certification and injunctive

and/or declaratory relief with respect to the Class as a whole appropriate as well. Certification under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) would, therefore, be appropriate.

44. As discussed above, numerous common questions of fact and law exist. These questions predominate over the individual questions presented in this action. The predominance requirement of Rule 23(b)(3) is thus satisfied.

45. A class action is the superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, because joinder of all Class Members is impracticable. The expense and burden of litigation would prevent Class Members from individually redressing the wrongs done to them. A representative class action is both the appropriate vehicle by which to adjudicate these claims and is essential to the interests of justice. Furthermore, a class action regarding the issues in this Court creates no significant problems of manageability. The superiority and manageability requirements of Rule 23(b)(3) are thus satisfied.

46. Alternatively, a class action is appropriate under Rule 23(c)(4)(A) with respect to particular issues.

VII. PLAINTIFFS' CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I: NEGLIGENCE

47. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the foregoing paragraphs.

48. Monsanto owed legal duties to Plaintiffs that it breached proximately causing damage to them. First, Monsanto had a duty to prevent injury to Plaintiffs when it reasonably appeared or should have appeared that in the exercise of their lawful rights as a product manufacturer and its agent, it created a dangerous condition when creating, testing, handling and storing GE Wheat as described above. Second, it had a duty to exercise reasonable care to avoid a foreseeable risk of injury to Plaintiffs and/or a duty to take affirmative action to control or

avoid increasing the danger from the improper creation, design, and testing of GE Wheat that was/were created by its conduct. Third, Monsanto also had a duty to use ordinary care in making representations and in ascertaining the accuracy of information given to Plaintiffs. Fourth, it had a duty to exercise reasonable care in performing services that it should recognize as necessary for the protection of Plaintiffs and their property. As a product manufacturer and its agent, Monsanto had a duty to use ordinary care in the design, testing, handling and storing of GE Wheat to protect Plaintiffs from unreasonable risk of harm. Monsanto failed to use ordinary care in the design, testing, handling and storing of GE Wheat. The negligent design, testing, handling and storing was a proximate cause of the harm to Plaintiffs. Monsanto is liable for all damages to Plaintiffs proximately caused by its actions.

49. Monsanto further had a duty to design, test, handle, and store GE Wheat in a manner that would not cause harm or injury to Plaintiffs. Monsanto failed to adequately design, test, handle, and store GE Wheat or to take appropriate steps to prevent the damage described above. Monsanto's negligent testing was a proximate cause of the harm to Plaintiffs. Monsanto is liable for all damages to Plaintiffs proximately caused by its actions.

50. A product manufacturer and its agents have a duty to give reasonable and adequate warning of dangers inherent or reasonably foreseeable in the use of the product. A violation of this duty is negligence. Monsanto violated its duty to give a reasonable and adequate warning of the dangers inherent and reasonably foreseeable in the use of GE Wheat to Plaintiffs. The inadequate warnings were a proximate cause of the harm to Plaintiffs. Monsanto is liable for all damages to Plaintiffs proximately caused by its actions.

51. Monsanto further undertook the duty to properly instruct and train those who tested, used, handled, studied, transported, stored, planted, and harvested GE Wheat. A product

manufacturer and its agent have a duty to give reasonable and adequate instructions with respect to the conditions and methods of its safe use when danger is reasonably foreseeable in its use, unless the danger is known to the user or is reasonably discoverable by him or her. A violation of this duty is negligence. Monsanto failed to properly instruct and train those who tested, used, handled, studied, transported, stored, planted, and harvested GE Wheat. Monsanto's failure to do so was a proximate cause of the harm to Plaintiffs. Monsanto is liable for all damages to Plaintiffs proximately caused by its actions.

COUNT II: NEGLIGENT UNDERTAKING

52. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the foregoing paragraphs.

53. Monsanto had a duty to act carefully in its testing of GE Wheat, whether the testing was for profit or gratuitous; and should have recognized that its failure to exercise reasonable care in the testing of GE Wheat could result in harm to Plaintiffs. Monsanto knew its failure to exercise reasonable care in the testing of GE Wheat increased the risk of harm to Plaintiffs. Also, Plaintiffs suffered harm due to their reliance, and the reliance of others, on Monsanto's undertaking. Restatement (Second) of Torts § 323 and §324(a).

54. Monsanto's negligent undertaking proximately caused damages to Plaintiffs.

COUNT III: RES IPSA LOQUITUR

55. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the foregoing paragraphs.

56. The improper release of GE Wheat by Monsanto was such that it would not have occurred without its negligence because GE Wheat was under its sole management and control. Monsanto designed and manufactured GE Wheat. This would not have occurred without the negligence of Monsanto. Monsanto had exclusive control over GE Wheat. In the ordinary course of

business, such a damaging and illegal substance would not escape into the U.S. wheat supply without lack of proper care.

COUNT IV: GROSS NEGLIGENCE

57. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the foregoing paragraphs.

58. Monsanto's conduct described above was more than momentary thoughtlessness or inadvertence. Rather, Monsanto's conduct involved an extreme degree of risk, considering the probability and magnitude of the potential harm to Plaintiffs. Monsanto had actual, subjective awareness of the risk involved but, nevertheless, proceeded in conscious indifference to the rights, safety, or welfare of Plaintiffs.

59. At the time it tested GE Wheat, Monsanto knew that wheat can be a cross--pollinating plant. Monsanto also knew that wheat in the test fields in 1998 through 2005 was likely to cross-pollinate, and/or contaminate by other means, non-genetically modified wheat varieties and land, thereby reducing their value by rendering these wheat crops unmarketable or less marketable. Further, Monsanto knew that scientists since the early 1970s had warned of the danger of contamination of genetically modified organisms in the biotechnology field and that specific precautions had to be taken to prevent the release of genetically modified organisms into the environment. Monsanto intentionally ignored these concerns.

60. At that time and through the present-day, Monsanto also knew that non-genetically modified wheat can become contaminated with genetically modified wheat through a wide variety of means, including but not limited to, cross-pollination, natural events/creatures transporting the contaminated genetically modified wheat from field to field, farm equipment used on a field unknowingly contaminated with genetically modified wheat and then used on a field with non-genetically modified wheat thereby transporting the genetically modified wheat

and contaminating the non-genetically modified field, commingling during harvest, transport, storage, and/or processing, and volunteer wheat contamination.

61. Monsanto also knew that due in part to added costs relating to the segregation of wheat, to insufficient storage capacity, and to the fact that many U.S. grain elevators, storage, and transportation facilities are simply not set up to test and segregate wheat, it could not reasonably expect that those facilities would or could segregate wheat and keep GE Wheat out of the general wheat supply. Monsanto also knew that once GE Wheat contaminated the general wheat supply in the U.S., such contamination would significantly disrupt the storage, transportation, distribution and marketing of wheat, cause significant added costs to wheat farmers, and detrimentally impact the market price for wheat.

62. Despite this knowledge, Monsanto failed to take adequate, reasonable and necessary precautions to prevent the contamination of the wheat supply with GE Wheat. Monsanto's acts and omission have caused significant harm to Plaintiffs resulting from the GMO contamination, as set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

COUNT V: PUBLIC NUISANCE

63. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the foregoing paragraphs.

64. Through its conduct alleged above, Monsanto has created a public nuisance by causing widespread contamination of the U.S. wheat supply and wheat seed supplies with its GE Wheat. This constitutes an unreasonable and substantial interference with rights common to the general public.

65. This unreasonable interference is imposed on the community at large and on a considerable diverse number of persons and entities. It arises from Monsanto's testing, growing, storage, transportation, disposal, or otherwise dissemination of GE Wheat (a) without adequate

precautions to prevent contamination of the U.S. wheat supply; (b) with the knowledge that there was a substantial risk that it would contaminate the U.S. wheat supply; or (c) with the knowledge that there was a substantial risk it would contaminate U.S. and foreign food supplies.

66. Monsanto has unreasonably interfered with the public's right to expect compliance with the federal laws governing the testing, growing, storage, transportation, disposal, or otherwise dissemination of GE Wheat. Monsanto has further unreasonably interfered with the public's right to expect that wheat sold to the general public is free from contamination with GE Wheat as well as the public right to be notified of whether the wheat sold to the public is contaminated with genetically-modified organisms – including those found in GE Wheat – so that the public has the freedom to choose to purchase and consume non-contaminated wheat.

67. This interference is unreasonable in that it involves a significant interference with the public health, the public safety, the public peace, the public comfort, or the public convenience. It is also unreasonable in that it is proscribed by federal and state law, is of a continuing nature, and has produced a permanent or long-lasting effect.

68. Plaintiffs have suffered harm caused by Monsanto's public nuisance distinct from and different than that suffered by the general public in that, as described above, they have suffered business losses.

69. In light of the surrounding circumstances, Monsanto knew or should have known that its conduct would naturally or probably result in injuries and damages to Plaintiffs. Monsanto nonetheless continued such conduct in reckless disregard of or conscious indifference to those consequences.

COUNT VI: PRIVATE NUISANCE

70. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the foregoing paragraphs.

71. By its conduct alleged above concerning testing, growing, storage, transportation, disposal, or otherwise dissemination of GE Wheat, Monsanto also created a private nuisance.

72. Plaintiffs have property rights and are privileged in respect to the use and enjoyment of the land on which they produce wheat.

73. Monsanto's contamination of the U.S. wheat supply has unreasonably interfered with, and will unreasonably interfere with and will substantially impair, Plaintiffs' use and enjoyment of their interests in the land on which they grow or may grow wheat.

74. Monsanto's conduct was committed with conscious or reckless disregard of the rights of Plaintiffs and was grossly negligent and unreasonable. The gravity of the harm far outweighs the utility of Monsanto's conduct.

75. As a direct and proximate result of Monsanto's conduct, Plaintiffs have sustained substantial injuries and damages, including those alleged above.

76. In light of the surrounding circumstances, Monsanto knew or should have known that its conduct would naturally or probably result in injuries and damages to Plaintiffs. Monsanto nonetheless continued such conduct in reckless disregard of or conscious indifference to those consequences.

**COUNT VII: COMMON LAW STRICT LIABILITY IN TORT –
ULTRAHAZARDOUS ACTIVITY**

77. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the foregoing paragraphs.

78. Monsanto's testing, growing, storage, transportation, handling, disposal, or otherwise dissemination of GE Wheat constituted and continues to constitute an abnormally dangerous activity or ultra-hazardous activity, because such activities create a high degree of risk

of harm, the harm has been and will be significant, the risk cannot be eliminated by the exercise of reasonable care, the activity is not a matter of common usage, the value to the community is outweighed by dangerous attributes, and the activity resulted in injuries and damages to Plaintiffs. Further, Monsanto's activity was unduly dangerous and inappropriate for the places where it was conducted.

79. The type of harm suffered by Plaintiffs is the kind of harm the possibility of which makes the activity abnormally dangerous. As a direct and proximate result of Monsanto's ultrahazardous or abnormally dangerous activities, Plaintiffs have sustained substantial injuries and damages, including those alleged above.

80. Monsanto is thus strictly liable to Plaintiffs for all injuries and damages that have resulted or will result from its abnormally dangerous activities with respect to GE Wheat.

81. Monsanto knew of the danger and its conduct showed complete indifference to or conscious disregard of the rights of others, including Plaintiffs, thereby justifying an award of punitive damages.

COUNT VIII: COMMON LAW NEGLIGENCE *PER SE*

**FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH STANDARDS OF CARE IMPOSED BY THE PLANT PROTECTION ACT
AND 7 C.F.R. PART 340**

82. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the foregoing paragraphs.

83. Between 1998 and 2005, Monsanto handled, developed, tested and stored GE Wheat. During the time period relevant to this action, GE Wheat was and continues to be a "regulated article," as defined by 7 C.F.R. § 340.1:

Any organism which has been altered or produced through genetic engineering, if the donor organism, recipient organism, or vector or vector agent belongs to any genera or taxa designated in Sec. 340.2 and meets the definition of plant pest, or is an unclassified organism and/or an organism whose classification is unknown, or any product which contains such an organism, or any other organism or product

altered or produced through genetic engineering which the Administrator, determines is a plant pest or has reason to believe is a plant pest. Excluded are recipient microorganisms which are not plant pests and which have resulted from the addition of genetic material from a donor organism where the material is well characterized and contains only non-coding regulatory regions.

84. Under 7 C.F.R. § 340.0(a)(1) and (2), no person shall “introduce” a “regulated article” except by permit or pursuant to notification and such introduction “is in conformity with all other applicable restrictions in this part.” *See also* 7 U.S.C. § 7711(a), (c); 7 U.S.C. § 7712 (a), (c).

85. “Introduce” is defined in 7 C.F.R. § 340.1 as meaning “[t]o move in or through the United States, to release into the environment, to move interstate, or any attempt there at.” “Move” is defined as “[t]o ship, offer for shipment, offer for entry, import, receive for transportation, carry, or otherwise transport or move, or allow to be moved into, through or within the United States. *Id.* “Release into the environment” is defined as “[t]he use of regulated article outside the constraints of physical confinement that are found in a laboratory, contained greenhouse, or a fermenter or other contained structure.” *Id.*

86. The “applicable restrictions” for “regulated articles” “introduced” in the United States include the following:

- (1) If the plant or plant materials are shipped, they must be shipped in such a way that the viable plant material is unlikely to be disseminated while in transit and must be maintained at the destination facility in such a way that there is no release into the environment.
- (2) When the introduction is an environmental release, the regulated article must be planted in such a way that they are not inadvertently mixed with non-regulated plant materials of any species which are not part of the environmental release.
- (3) The plants and plant parts must be maintained in such a way that the identity of all material is known while it is in use, and the plant parts must be contained or devitalized when no longer in use.

- (4) There must be no viable vector agent associated with the regulated article.
- (5) The field trial must be conducted such that:
 - i. The regulated article will not persist in the environment, and
 - ii. No offspring can be produced that could persist in the environment.
- (6) Upon termination of the field test:
 - i. No viable material shall remain which is likely to volunteer in subsequent seasons, or
 - ii. Volunteers shall be managed to prevent persistence in the environment.

7 C.F.R. § 340.3(c).

87. Monsanto had a duty to comply with the standards of care established by the Plant Protection Act and 7 C.F.R. Part 340, *et seq.* The injuries and damages sustained by Plaintiffs as described above, are the type that the Plant Protection Act and 7 C.F.R. Part 340, *et seq.* were designed to prevent, and Plaintiffs are among the class of persons that the Act and the regulations were intended to protect.

88. Monsanto did not comply with the standards of care set by the Plant Protection Act and 7 C.F.R. Part 340, by shipping, planting, maintaining, testing, growing, disposing of, or otherwise disseminating GE Wheat in violation of these regulatory standards, including but not limited to introducing GE Wheat without permit or notification and/or also:

- (1) Not shipping GE Wheat “in such a way that the viable plant is unlikely to be disseminated while in transit”;
- (2) Not maintaining GE Wheat “at the destination city in such a way that there is no release into the environment”;
- (3) Not planting GE Wheat “in such a way that they [were] not inadvertently mixed with non-regulated plant materials”;

- (4) Not maintaining GE Wheat “in such a way that the identity of all material [was] known while in use, and that [the GE Wheat was not] contained or devitalized when no longer in use”;
- (5) Not conducting its field tests of GE Wheat “such that (i) [GE Wheat] will not persist in the environment, and (ii) [n]o offspring can be produced that could persist in the environment”; and
- (6) Not terminating the field tests of GE Wheat such that “(i) [n]o viable material shall remain with is likely to volunteer in subsequent seasons, or (ii) [v]olunteers shall be managed to prevent persistence in the environment.”

89. Monsanto breached its duties, as alleged above, breached the requisite standard of care, and was thereby negligent.

90. As a direct and proximate result of Monsanto’s breaches, Plaintiffs have sustained substantial injuries and damages, including those alleged above. Monsanto’s conduct involved an extreme degree of risk, considering the probability and magnitude of the potential harm to others, of which Monsanto was aware, but Monsanto nevertheless proceeded to engage in the conduct with conscious indifference to the rights, safety, or welfare of others – including Plaintiffs, thereby justifying an award of punitive damages.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated request that the Court enter judgment against Monsanto, as follows:

- (a) That the Court certify the Class pursuant to Rules 23(a), 23(b)(2), and 23(b)(3), designate Plaintiffs as the representatives of the Class, and appoint their attorneys as Class Counsel;
- (b) That the Court adjudge and decree that Monsanto is liable to Plaintiffs and the members of the Class for:

- (1) Negligence;
- (2) Negligent undertaking;

- (3) Res Ipsa Loquitor;
- (4) Gross Negligence;
- (5) Public Nuisance;
- (6) Private Nuisance;
- (7) Common Law Strict Liability in Tort—Ultrahazardous Activity; and
- (8) Negligence *Per Se*.

(c) That the Court order Monsanto:

- (1) To pay compensatory and consequential damages;
- (2) To pay exemplary and punitive damages;
- (3) To pay the costs of this action, including attorneys' fees and expenses;
- (4) To pay pre- and post-judgment interest;
- (5) To allow Plaintiffs and the Class to amend these pleadings to conform to the

evidence produced at trial;

(6) To grant Plaintiffs and the Class such other and further relief, both at law and/or in equity, to which Plaintiffs and the Class may be justly entitled.

REQUEST FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Plaintiffs request a trial by jury.

Respectfully submitted,

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